AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the enclosed sequence listing.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 1 as follows:

Plasmids and viruses. HSV-1 (F) strain is a low passage clinical isolate used as the prototype HSV-1 strain in our series (Post et al. (1981) *Cell* **25**, 227-232; Jenkins et al. (1986) *J. Virol.* **59**, 494-9). Viruses R3616 and R4009, which contain a 1 kb deletion and a stop codon, respectively, within both copies of the $\gamma_1$34.5 gene, have been described previously (Chou et al. (1990) *Science* **250**, 1262-1266). Construction of M002, which expresses murine interleukin 12 (mIL-12) under the transcriptional control of the murine early-growth response-1 promoter (Egr-1), is described below. This strategy is identical to that used to construct the cytokine-expressing viruses R8306 (mIL-4) and R8308 (mIL-10) (Andreansky et al. (1998) *Gene Ther.* **5**, 121-130). The plasmids containing the p40 and p35 subunits of mIL-12 in pBluescript-SK+ (Stratagene) (Schoenhaut et al. (1992) *J. Immunol.* **148**, 3433-3440), were kindly provided by Dr. Ueli Gubler (Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, NJ, USA). The p40 subunit was removed by digestion with HindIII (5′ end) and BamHI (3′ end) and the p35 subunit was removed by digestion with NcoI (5′ end) and EcoRI (3′ end). The internal ribosome entry site, or IRES, sequence was amplified from vector pCITE-4a+ (Novagen, Madison, WI) using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and primers 5′-CITE (5′-CGCGGATCCTTATTTTCCACCATATTGCC-3′) (SEQ ID No: 1), which has a BamHI site, and 3′-CITE (5′-GGAGCCATGGATTATCATCGTGTTTTTC-3′) (SEQ ID No: 2), which has an NcoI site that retains the translational start sequence. Plasmid pBS-IL12 was constructed by three-way ligation of the murine p40, murine p35 and IRES sequences into HindIII and EcoRI sites of pBS-SK+ such that the IRES sequence separates the p40 and p35

coding sequences. This effectively duplicates a strategy previously reported for expression of the mIL-12 subunits (Tahara et al. (1995) *J. Immunol.* **154**, 6466-6474). The IL-12 genes were entirely sequenced by the University of Alabama at Birmingham Cancer Center DNA Sequencing Facility.